

# SUGAR and PLANTATIONS

## Upset in Plans of Hackfeld & Co. Is Quietly Taken

Article in Saturday Evening Post Is Elucidating in Showing Policies Likely To Be Employed By Property Custodian

"Falling down" of the Hackfeld reorganization plans has been the most important announcement of the week to the sugar industry in particular and the business world of the Territory in general. In this connection it may be said that comparatively little has been known of the plans of custodian of enemy property. The most elucidating article on the subject to reach here is that written by David Lawrence in the issue of the Saturday Evening Post of March 2. It is nearly two pages in length and considers the subject in its varying aspects. Especially does it make clear the magnitude of the work that A. Mitchell Palmer has before him.

"He merely holds the funds and the properties in trust," says the article. "The process is two fold. It says, 'First, to prevent during the war Germany's getting the slightest benefit from the property of her subjects in this country; and, second, to keep this property intact so that at the peace conference America will be able to give an account of her trusteeship and demand a similar accounting from Germany.'"

It would appear likely the reorganization here seemed to the custodian to be in contravention of the latter policy. Then, too, the idea of a man incorporating himself, is a novelty on the mainland though not so here. It is a unique proposition even here, however, that an individual alien enemy should be a domestic corporation. It is contended here it was the holdings of the domestic corporation, J. F. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., that was disposed of and not the holdings of the alien enemy, whose stock in that company was retained, the money being the character of the holdings of the domestic corporation that changed.

As to the advisability of keeping enemy property intact, Mr. Lawrence writes:

Two Different Policies

"Thousands of lawyers, officers and expert employees of trust companies throughout the United States who volunteered their services are keeping this property intact, and are restoring it without compensation. Such expenses of operation as are incurred are borne by Uncle Sam. England pays it out of the income of the estates and properties, but the United States has not yet been disposed to do so, though obviously it is a legitimate trust expense."

Isn't it going too far to be so generous with the enemy? There are two points of view on this within our own government and among those in Congress who have given any thought to the subject. One school argues that German interests in the United States ought to be Americanized anyway and that a stronger blow could be dealt to the Kaiser than to make it impossible for Germany to get a foothold industrially in this country again. All these firms whose property has been taken over have been connected directly or indirectly with companies in Central and South America and the present operation of the Trading With the Enemy Act doubtless will in many cases break Germany's hold on South American trade. Those who believe the strangulation of German commerce in this hemisphere should be made permanent are in favor of hitting the representatives of the Kaiser wherever they raise their heads.

But there is another school, much more idealistic, which seeks to use the very policy of restraint now exercised by Uncle Sam as an argument to win the masses of Germany to the program of democratization sought by the Germans. Those who hold this view, among whom at present is President Wilson himself, believe the property ought to be carefully conserved as a security to the German people. For it has been the cry of America that this is not a battle against the German people but against the militaristic leaders, of whom they have thus far been unable to rid themselves. The United States is not making a selfish campaign for private property, the acquisition of which of course could be justified by the Hindenburg hypothesis of "military necessity" or "the fortune of war," so gloriously offered by the German foreign office.

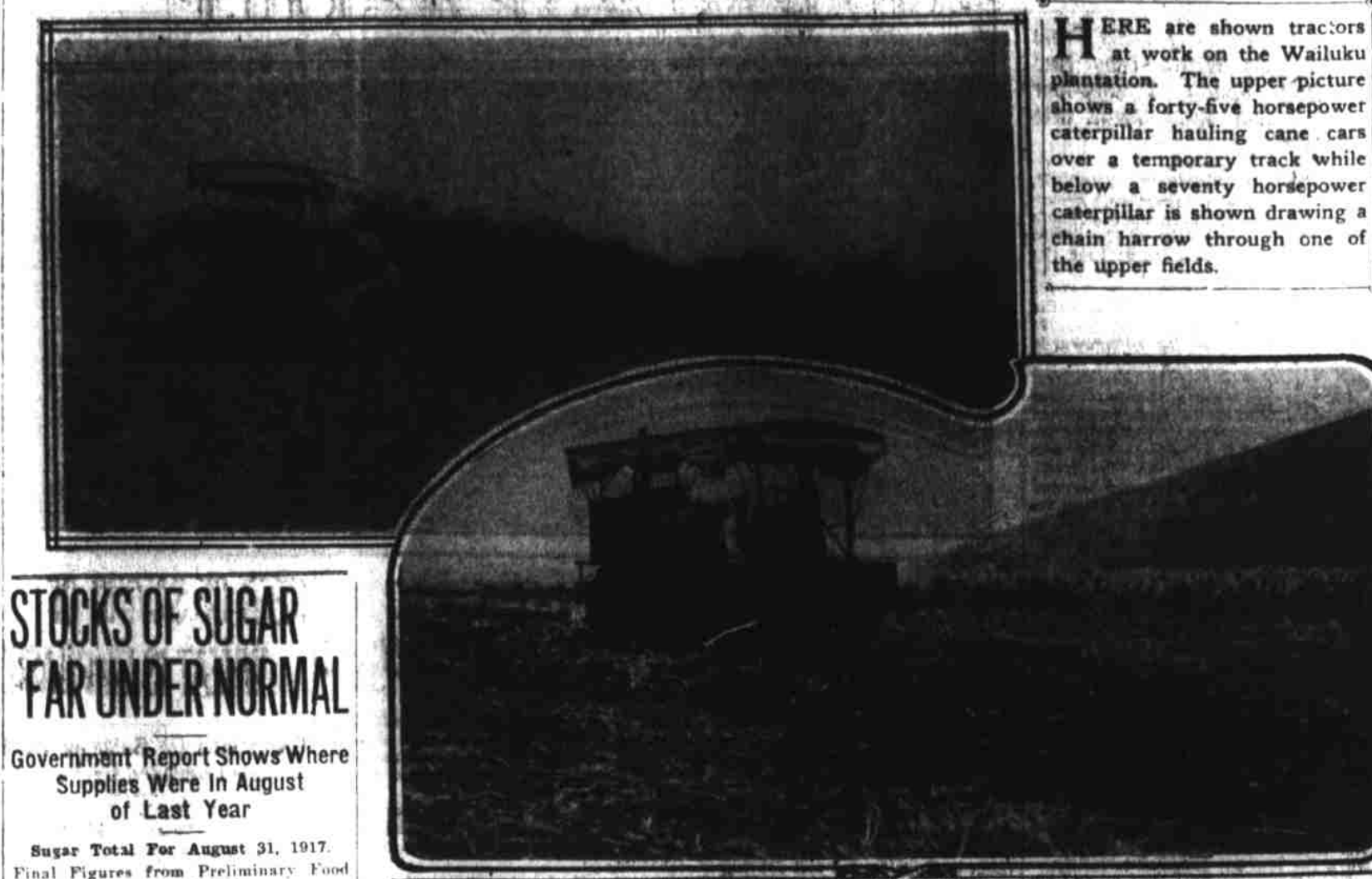
Congress itself, which created the office of Alien Property Custodian and delegated powers to the President to take over enemy property, must decide ultimately which of these two policies it will adopt. Until then Mr. Palmer's job is to enforce the present law and administer as carefully as possible the biggest trust company in the world.

## NO MORE CANDY IN FRANCE

Cable advices from Paris state that Minister of Provisions Boret has announced that further restrictions on the use of pastry, confectionery and other foods requiring sugar are about to be made effective. All pastry, candy, candied fruits and fancy biscuits will be entirely prohibited. The bread allowance to restaurants is also to be reduced.

Posters in public places are calling attention to the fact that Americans are rationing themselves voluntarily to help furnish supplies for France and are urging the French people to follow their example.

## USE OF TRACTORS REVOLUTIONIZES AGRICULTURAL METHODS IN SUGAR PLANTATIONS OF THE



HERE are shown tractors at work on the Wailuku plantation. The upper picture shows a forty-five horsepower caterpillar hauling cane cars over a temporary track while below a seventy horsepower caterpillar is shown drawing a chain harrow through one of the upper fields.

## STOCKS OF SUGAR FAR UNDER NORMAL

Government Report Shows Where Supplies Were in August of Last Year

Sugar Total For August 31, 1917. Final Figures from Preliminary Food Survey Issued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.—There were about 1,500,000,000 pounds of commercial sugar stocks on hand August 31, 1917, compared to 2,000,000,000 pounds on the same date in 1916, according to the first War Emergency Food Survey, figures for which are issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Large deficiencies were reported by mills and refineries and by storage warehouses, although stocks in the hands of wholesale grocers and all large users of sugar showed increases in 1917.

Increased Per Capita Consumption

The returns indicate that the amount of sugar consumed in 1917 was about 88.3 pounds per capita, whereas the average annual consumption for the five-year period ending in 1916 was 84.7 pounds per capita. The evident increase in consumption, says the department, is due in part to the increased manufacture for export of commodities like condensed milk, and to an increase in population, coupled with an increased consumption by individuals, and to an increase in consumer's stocks.

Where Sugar Was Used

Of the total stocks of sugar reported, more than 518 million pounds or forty-one percent was held by sugar and syrup mills and refineries. Wholesale grocers held about 285 million pounds or 18.8 percent and storage warehouses about 207 million pounds, or 13.8 percent. Retail dealers came next with about 134 million pounds, or 8.9 percent of the total.

New York reported the largest stocks, about 223 million pounds, followed in order by California and Louisiana, both of which held over 100 million pounds. Details of the sugar survey may be found in Circular 96, Office of the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture.

HATHAWAY IN DOUBT

To determine whether or not the internal revenue office may accept treasury certificates in payment of income tax and whether or not the Territory is in the twelfth federal reserve district and in the continental United States under the provisions of the law, Col. Howard Hathaway has addressed a communication to Commissioner D. C. Roper at Washington. This action was taken after several individuals sought to make payments in treasury certificates.

If Hawaii is not in the reserve bank district, it is said the collector cannot accept these certificates because they must be deposited only with federal reserve banks. There is no reserve bank in Hawaii and due to shipping costs and loss of time, it would be impracticable to send certificates collected here to San Francisco. Pending a decision from Washington the collector holds that Hawaii is not in the federal reserve district under the federal reserve bank act and that under the act it is not a part of the continental United States.

President Fleming of James F. Morgan Co., Ltd., sent a communication to the board of supervisors yesterday, registering the objections of his firm to the Alewa Improvement District plans, particularly as regards storm drains. He objected to the plan as not being of benefit to the Morgan company, although he stated that the firm does not wish to block the project as a whole.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of J. B. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## UNFORTUNATE DELAYS CAUSE UNCERTAINTIES IN HAVANA

HAVANA, February 9.—When an amicable agreement as to the price to be paid for Cuba's sugar crop of the current season was reached, after prolonged negotiations, and the contract providing for the disposal of 2,500,000 long tons of the crop to the International Sugar Committee, acting for the United States and the Allies, was finally closed, the settlement was welcomed with relief by those elements in Cuba who were concerned for the maintenance unimpaired of feelings of real confidence and friendship toward the United States on the part of the Cuban people. It was felt that the terms agreed upon were, on the whole, fairly considerable of Cuba's interests and that the outcome in general was distinctly calculated to strengthen the moral position of the United States and to discredit the inducements which were working to stir up distrust and ill feeling among the more impressionable part of the Cuban population.

Delays Unfortunate

It is unfortunate, therefore, that recent developments in connection with the sugar agreement have been such as to undo a degree, the good impression then made, and that a spirit of doubt and unrest is again beginning to be manifested, especially among those whose interests are closely bound up with the sugar industry.

That this is the case is due to two causes, the slowness in taking delivery of the Cuban crop at a time when great need of it exists in the United States and in Europe, and the failure promptly to complete the arrangements for the loan of \$100,000,000 promised the Cuban producers to, assist them in financing their crop during the period to the end of November, 1918, covered by the contract.

According to the terms of the agreement by which the sale was made, delivery of not less than two percent of the proportion of two-thirds of the United States to be taken in December, and the balance in approximately equal monthly shipments from January to November, inclusive, while of the 800,000 tons bought on account of the British Royal Commission on Sugar Supply for shipment to Europe, delivery of 30,000 to 50,000 tons was to be taken not later than January 15, 50,000 tons not later than January 31, and the balance thereafter at the rate of 80,000 to 100,000 tons monthly.

The United States has lived up to its part of this agreement, having taken delivery of the full amount of approximately 181,000 tons thus provided for to February 1. At the same time shipments to the United States have fallen far below those of corresponding dates in previous years, while the Royal Commission, at the best calculation, has failed to come anywhere near taking its proportion, shipments to Europe having amounted to only 9,000 long tons.

Certain financial interests in Cuba have taken advantage of the opportunity thus offered to start a quiet propaganda, directed to creating in the minds of the producers a belief that the apparent slowness in taking delivery of their sugars in the face of the present pressing need of them forecasts still slower deliveries later on and that the taking of the full 2,500,000 tons contracted for is doubtful, to say nothing of the surplus of the crop, on which the agreement gives an option.

This propaganda has been given added effect by the unexplained delay in arranging the loan upon which the producers are depending for the

## BOISTEROUS WAVES ROLL IN ON MILL

Hakalau Suffers From Storm But Fortunately No Loss Occasioned To Sugar

Instead of blowing itself out as expected by the weather, the big wind storm of Friday last continued all that night and all yesterday, said the Hilo Tribune of last Saturday.

In fact the wind seemed to increase in force during the morning hours, and the sea worked up to even greater heights.

There was almost a tidal wave in the Wailuku River at three-thirty p. m.; a sampan was wrecked at the entrance to the Wailoa River; the tracks of the Hawaii Consolidated Railway were badly washed out; the seaward end of the Hakalau mill was stove in; lightering work in the bay was suspended for the day, and one Japanese endeavoring to save the wrecked sampan was thrown on the rocks and his hip broken.

The waves came rolling in over the reef and piled up high on the beach. In two places the water washed out the tracks of the railroad and at Moon's Park the spray was dashed onto the park. Down at the point where the spur track runs to the old Mauna Kea wharf, the railroad was destroyed for a distance of several hundred feet.

The waves washed out the trackbed and then dug into earth and sand, removing everything from under the ties and leaving them and the rails swinging in the air. Huge rocks were tossed aside and the ruin was complete.

Gangs of men were quickly put to work, and they effected temporary repairs that runs into the Hilo depot. The spur track, which is not used much now-a-days, will be repaired later.

Manager John Ross of Hakalau plantation reported last night that damage was done to his mill, which is located at the foot of Hakalau Gulch in a peculiarly exposed position. The waves came almost as high, he said, as they did a couple of years ago, when a similar storm raged along the coastline. They smashed the seaward end of the mill and broke down the walls, besides flooding a limited extent of the factory floor.

No sugar was damaged, and the only injury done was to the exposed end of the mill building. Repair work was immediately started and in a day or so everything will assume its normal aspect.

## PREFERRED CANDIES LISTED

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The Food Administration today issued an appeal to the people of the United States to conserve their consumption of candy to those kinds that require only small quantities of sugar. The appeal designates four groups of candies which contain minimum amounts of sugar and which the public, as well as candy manufacturers and confectioners, are asked to give preference to.

The first group includes chocolate coated candies with nut and fruit centers and uncoated candies such as nougates and Turkish pastes. Hard boiled candies, such as lemon drops, stick candies, fruit tablets, peanut bars, peanut brittle and ghee nuts, and molasses candies form the second group. The third includes marshmallows and popcorn confections, and the fourth, gum drops, jellies and jelly beans.

The appeal declares that the public can find sufficiently varied satisfaction for its sweet tooth among these groups, while at the same time sugar can be saved and extreme restriction of the candy industry can be avoided.

If you will leave your order for rubber stamps at The Advertising office before noon today they will be ready for delivery tomorrow.

## SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR FALL FAR BEHIND THOSE MADE OF SAME DATE OF LAST YEAR

Several Factors Enter Into Cause But Chief Is the Demand For Shipping For War Purposes That Has Depleted the Pacific Fleet of Available Craft

Shipments of sugar are far behind those made up to the same period a year ago and several factors enter into the cause for the difference no one of which is solely responsible and all of which enter largely.

Thus far this year there have been shipped less than 85,000 tons of sugar while up to and including March 13 more than 146,000 tons had been shipped. As little as 50,000 tons will go out in the next week these figures offer a fair comparison and the shipments are not far from 55,000 tons behind those of last year.

Shortage of crop explains in part the smaller shipments. There are not so many tons to be shipped as last year and it is to be expected the shipments would be proportionately less. This might account for twenty percent of the shortage.

Knowledge that the price is stable has had a tendency to delay grinding and numbers of the factories have started or will start later than usual. Where the cane suffered from drought the desire is to secure all the subsequent growth possible and this may bring an increase in actual production over estimates. How much of the shortage of shipments this accounts for is more difficult to figure although the probability is it would have made no difference in shipments but would only have added to the amount on hand that waits shipping facilities.

Sugar Waits Shipment

There is now ground and awaiting shipment about 55,000 tons of sugar. These figures are obtained from the shipping board representative here and for the first time the various agencies have reported how much sugar there was awaiting shipment at the first of the month. In addition to these figures of 55,000 tons there is the grind since the first of the month that must be figured. The list in spite of the best efforts of the shipping board and a direct result of the war.

Because of smaller estimates, resulting from drought conditions and other causes, there is a reluctance this year to give out the estimates for the coming crop. Most of the estimates are obtainable from the printed reports of the various companies, but these companies which have no such reports are not so rapidly obtainable. As a result of this it is impracticable to print the list of estimates by islands and for the Territory up to March 1.

HAWAII—

Oma Sugar Co., Ltd.	146
Waialeale Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,870
Hilo Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,144
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	...
Onomae Sugar Co.	...
Papeete Sugar Co.	...
Honolulu Sugar Co.	...
Hakalau Plantation Co.	694
Lanipahoehoe Sugar Co.	1,481
Kaunakakai Sugar Co., Ltd.	390
Kamuela Mill Co.	425
Paeo Sugar Co.	...
Honolulu Sugar Co.	...
Pacific Sugar Mill	...
Niuli Mill and Plantation	...
Halawa Plantation	...
Kohala Sugar Co.	...
Union Mill Co.	...
Hawi Mill and Plantation	667
Kaunakakai Plantation	...
Kona Development Co., Ltd.	...
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	120
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	443
Total	7,900

MAUI—

Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	3,720
Oloahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	147
Waialeale Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,235
Waialeale Com'l and Sugar Co.	15,358
Maui Agricultural Co.	2,872
Kaunakakai Plantation Co., Ltd.	1,245
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	...
Total	23,553

OAHU—

Honolulu Plantation Co.	4,485
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,435
Ewa Plantation Co.	5,806
Apokana Sugar Co., Ltd.	...
Waianae Co.	...
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.	5,713
Kahuku Plantation Co.	462
Laie Plantation	...
Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd.	560
Waianae Sugar Co.	463
Total	22,864

KAUAI—

Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.	3,863
Grove Farm Plantation	225
Koloa Sugar Company, The	1,707
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,730
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,363
Gay & Robinson	1,270
Waialeale Sugar Mill Co., The	680
Kekaha Sugar Co., The	4,841
Estate V. Kanihoo	383
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	463
Mahee Sugar Co.	1,292
Total	20,771

HAWAII

OAHU	7,900
MAUI	23,553
OAHU	22,864
KAUAI	20,771
Totals	77,088

Consul General H. Morel, representative here for Japan, is said to be transferred to San Francisco, a denial of a rumor to this effect being made yesterday, by Vice Consul T. Imai.

## RYE FLOUR HELD AS WHEAT SUBSTITUTE

Dealers Enrolled Members of Food Administration

Announcement was made at the office of the food administration yesterday, that on account of the difficulty of securing wheat flour substitutes, rye flour and rye meal will be considered wheat flour substitutes until March 31. It is announced to all bakers that before the first of April rye flour must disappear from use as a wheat flour substitute.

Food Administrator Child has announced a campaign among retailers and wholesalers for the signing of a food pledge which will enroll all of the handlers of food in the Territory as members of the food administration, upon their promise to confine themselves to reasonable profits as a proof of their patriotism.

The certificate of membership is a large poster, printed in colors, which is to be displayed prominently in the windows of all stores as a sign to the public. The plan is in accordance with a similar campaign that is being carried on throughout the States.

Traveling men representing the various wholesalers are to be made part of the campaign in the spreading of the information through outlying districts and as agents of the food administrator in the distribution of the posters to the grocers in other parts of the Islands.

The whole thing is announced as a voluntary patriotic move on the part of food distributors and as a guarantee that they will carry out the spirit of the administration so far as they can do so to the elimination of the use of any form of deception. Mr. Child announced in a poster sent to all these merchants, that this is the ideal democratic method of accomplishing the results desired.

## TO URGE WAR SAVING AT JAPANESE THEATER

The second phase of the war savings stamp campaign of the Japanese war saving committee will be begun March 11, when K. Yamamoto, chairman of this committee, will make strenuous efforts to realize the full fruits of his first campaign of education.

The second drive will consist partly of a big Japanese mass meeting which is to be held in the Asahi Theater when free motion pictures will be shown and the editors of Japanese papers will make addresses urging full participation of the Japanese in the war saving plan of the United States. The pictures have been donated by the Honolulu Consolidated Amusement company.

## BOLTING PROHIBITION DELEGATES WELCOMED

CHICAGO, March 7.—(Associated Press)—With more than 100 prohibition delegates who have bolted from their own convention, the new National party today adopted as its leading plank national prohibition and nationwide equal suffrage. A committee of the prohibition party is now endeavoring to arrange cooperation between the two organizations.

COMMISSION COMING

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Associated Press)—A Japanese military and industrial commission, headed by Lieutenant General K. Chikushi, of the Japanese army, is expected to reach here on Wednesday.

## SAVE NINETY TONS IN MONTH

Sugar savings at hotels, clubs, restaurants and other public eating places in the state of Ohio were 36 percent larger in the month of December, 1917, than in the month of November, according to a report made to the United States Food Administration by R. H. Harmon, the Food Administration's hotel representative in that state. The total saving of sugar for the month is reported by Mr. Harmon to have been 181,465 pounds.

## BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiate and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.